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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 23, 1917.
WILLSON ADDRESSES COUNCIL.
A LEAF FROM THE PAST.
A WAR NECESSITY.
THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.
AMERICANISM TRIUMPHS.

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-:- Willson Addresses Council -:-

Strikes have not increased in number since the entrance of the United States into the world conflict. The apparent increase in the number of labor controversies has been due to the fact that the newspapers have given more publicity to labor troubles since the war began in order to discredit labor.

This was the statement made by Secretary of Labor William B. Willson, chairman of the President's Mediation Commission, in an address before the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night. Willson's statement was corroborated by his colleagues on the Commission, Colonel Spangler and E. P. Marsh, who also addressed the Labor Council.

As it is the sole business of this Commission to deal with and endeavor to settle labor disputes in every section of the country, their statements cannot be questioned, as they are authorities on the subject.

That organized labor is rendering invaluable assistance to the Government in the prosecution of the war, was the declaration of Secretary Willson, who cited the fact that on every important commission appointed by President Wilson to solve the grave problems confronting our Nation in its present crisis, organized labor is fully represented.

Secretary Willson stated that it is the aim of the Government to see that wages keep pace with the increased cost of living, so that during the war the American wage earners will be able to maintain their standards of living.

"We, employers and employees alike, must be willing to make sacrifices in order to insure a world democracy," said Secretary Willson. "To create that attitude of mind among employers and employees, is the aim of the President's Mediation Commission.

"There are thirteen millions of workers engaged in occupation in this country. Ten millions do not belong to trade unions. Three millions are members of trade unions. In this crisis we need the labor of the other ten million just as much as that of the three millions. Many of those ten million workers would be members of trade unions were it not for methods of repression used by employers. We want these methods of repression removed.

"However, notwithstanding the attitude of some employers, I feel that the trade unions of our country will not stand in the way of the successful prosecution of the war.

"Our Government has declared a strike on the Kaiser and autocracy, and it becomes the duty of trade unionists to stand by that strike, and I am sure that the trade unionists are not going to scab upon the great United States of America."

Secretary Willson warned his hearers that it is the policy of the American Federation of Labor to resort to the strike only when all other means have failed to secure justice for the workers.

Secretary Willson charged that many of the labor controversies of the past few months have been precipitated by the enemies of the Government.

In speaking of the philosophy of the Socialists that the worker is entitled to the full social value of the products of his labor, Secretary Willson said that "everybody can subscribe to that philosophy, but when it comes to determining the 'full social value of the products of a man's labor' there is a great diversity of opinion."

Secretary Willson, Colonel Spangler and E. P. Marsh were given a unanimous rising vote of thanks for their splendid addresses. Vice-President Haggerty, who presided, assured the members of the Commission that the organized workers of San Francisco can be counted upon to do their best for their country during the present crisis.

The Commission since its arrival in this city has demonstrated fully its ability to do the work assigned to it by the President. The unions of the Sound country in the beginning refused to send representatives to San Francisco to appear before the body in an effort to adjust the differences existing between the telephone company and the workers, but the Commission so handled the situation that the entire coast is now represented and the settlement when made will cover the entire controversy and doubtless bring about a condition that will prevent interruption in telephone service during the period of the war. At this time the Commission has given out no hint as to just what the terms of the settlement will be, but Secretary Willson is confident that a satisfactory conclusion will be arrived at before the Commission departs for other fields of service. The same optimistic feeling seems to prevail among the parties to the controversy and the general public, therefore, is not worried much over the outlook.

A Leaf From the Past

Personal Recollections of the A. F. of L. in 1899 and 1900.

By George W. Harris, of Chicago.

In looking over my scrap book the other day I found the notes of a special article written for the Nashville (Tenn.) "American" in advance of the Louisville convention, setting forth a brief history of the A. F. of L. In those days I used to report the conventions for a syndicate of Middle West and Eastern newspapers.

The year 1900 marked a tremendous revival in organized labor, following the lean years after the disastrous A. R. U. strike, but no man at that time would have dreamed of the tremendous advances since made.

In fact at the Nashville convention in 1897, P. J. McGuire had made the broad assertion—and believed it—that half of the prominent men in

bership as reflected through its affiliated organizations.

"The success of the Federation has been due to the conservative policy of President Gompers, who has never let his zeal run away with his judgment, and therefore the Federation has endured and grown, while other and more powerful organizations in their day have dwindled away to nothing—in one notable instance, the Knights of Labor.

"It has been a time-honored custom for the Federation to meet the second Monday in December, but last year the convention adopted the Thursday following the first Monday in December as a fitting time.

"The reason for the former date being chosen was that Congress meeting on the first Monday, the President's message took up the attention of newspapers and public so much that a meeting of the Federation in the same week would receive scant attention in a news way. However the delegates decided last year that the Federation was of sufficient importance and standing to share in the attention bestowed upon Congress—and therefore the convention this year will occur in the same week.

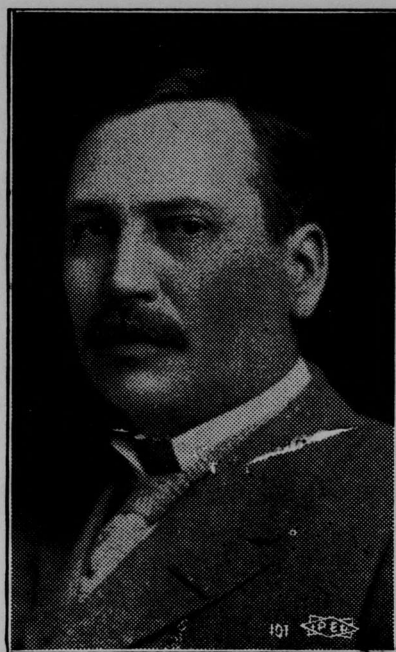
"This meeting of the Federation will easily take up nine full working days, and the Sunday intervening will be utilized largely in committee work.

"The officers of the Federation are composed of a president, six vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer, all of whom in turn compose the executive council.

"The system of voting in the Federation is usually viva voce, but upon the demand of one-tenth of the delegates present a roll call may be ordered, whereupon the members vote the strength of their organizations, or one vote for each one hundred members. The voting strength of an organization is determined by the actual per capita it pays to the Federation yearly. Very few of the large organizations are represented by their full strength. The basis of representation for national or international unions is for less than 4000 members, one delegate; 4000 or more, two delegates; 8000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, etc.; central bodies, state federations and local unions chartered by federation, and federal labor unions, one delegate each.

"No organization has been in the habit of sending more than four delegates, although several are entitled to do so. But the full strength of the organization is vested in the delegates, as, for instance: The United Mine Workers last year had four delegates and a total of 400 votes, giving each delegate 100 votes as his own personal property to cast as he saw fit. While the miners have a membership in excess of 100,000 they only paid in 1899 per capita on 40,000. John Mitchell said last year to the writer in Detroit that the miners would have in Louisville this year 800 votes, meaning that the per capita would be paid on a membership of 80,000.

"There is more than one reason for the discrepancy between the actual membership of an organization and the per capita paid to the Federation. The large organizations run the Federation, as they undoubtedly should, but it gives the small organization a cause for jealousy, and the delegate with only one vote is very apt to cast vindictive glances at the man who has 100 votes in his vest pocket. Say that the miners



George W. Harris

the labor movement present in Nashville would be in jail in less than ten years for their activity in promoting the welfare of organized labor.

That was a rather pessimistic view and happily never came true—except in McGuire's own case, and for an entirely different reason.

For the reader of the present day this bit of past labor history will be found accurate, and I hope, interesting enough. The article follows:

"The American Federation of Labor will meet in annual convention at Louisville, Ky., December 6th, for the twentieth time. Samuel Gompers, one of its original founders and president continuously since its organization, with the exception of two terms, will preside over what promises to be the largest and greatest gathering of its kind ever held in America.

"The last convention at Detroit was a record breaker, there being present 189 delegates, representing 158 organizations; 55 national and international unions, 5 state branches, 31 central bodies, 65 local unions and two labor congresses—British and Canadian.

"But the growth in organization this past year has been a most remarkable one, and the Federation will show a marvelous increase in mem-

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fulfill John Mitchell's prediction, they would have more than double the votes of any other organization. At the same time the men composing the executive council, representing approximately in voting strength one-half of the total vote of the convention, are those upon whom the fate of the Federation has always rested. It would have been the easiest thing in the world to have wrecked the Federation in 1894 at the time of the Pullman strike. All that was needed was a man who would let sentiment run away with his judgment. The Federation did not have such a man at its head or in its executive council, and for that reason the Federation is alive today and a successful and growing institution.

"The members of the executive council usually have enough votes to control any convention, and the council works in perfect harmony in the selection of officers and the more important business of the convention.

"It is customary for the older heads to let the new material make itself heard, but when grave questions arise, the great leaders in the industrial world come to the front. The eloquent P. J. McGuire is worth going a long way to hear in a real debate, and Sam Gompers is one of the best exponents of pure English in the United States. Then there is Andy Furuseth—from the Golden West—a seaman, a most able speaker and parliamentarian, and a man to whom marine law for centuries back is an open book. This is a trio which always lends a charm to Federation conventions, and any one of them would be sadly missed from a gathering so representative of the organized working class of this country.

"The annual meetings of the Federation cannot fail to be interesting to the general public, because they represent the giant strides of a movement which has for its chief aim the uplifting of humanity."

By way of comparison it may be noted that in 1900 the convention at Louisville had 5737 votes, representing a membership of 548,321. In 1917 the convention has 24,973 votes, representing a membership of 2,376,434.

The last published figures show in 1917, 110 national or international unions; 45 state branches; 760 city centrals; and local trade or federal unions, 876; a total of 1796 organizations, including five departments which are also affiliated.

When it is recalled that in 1899 there were but 158 organizations and that in 1917 the total is 1796, the growth of the A. F. of L. is easily discernible.

In reference to the haphazard system of paying per capita, as it might seem, back in the years mentioned in the foregoing article, it should be explained that some unions had a rather fluctuating membership. This was always true of the miners, which some months would have a membership of 150,000 and then would fall to 50,000, because of disastrous strikes. It is probably true that the average membership of the miners would have been close to 80,000.

John Mitchell was very much averse to the miners making an overwhelming display of voting strength in the Federation—so while the Miners' Union could have paid per capita on 80,000 members it preferred to keep somewhere within the bounds of its real, dues-paying membership for the entire year.

TRIAL VERDICT DELAYED.

The Retail Shoe Clerks' Union will delay making public the result of the trial of Arthur W. Brouillet, suspended president of the San Francisco Labor Council, on charges preferred by the Machinists' Union, until such time as Brouillet returns to San Francisco. Brouillet, who was married last Sunday in Pasadena, is now enjoying a honeymoon in the southern part of the State and will return home in a week or ten days.

A WAR NECESSITY.

By Gifford Pinchot.

The great war in which our Nation is engaged will be won not alone by food and men, but by mechanical power as well. Without mechanical power we could not make or move the weapons with which we fight—guns, ammunition, ships, and supplies. Our national resources of power, whether from coal, oil, or waterpower, are national war necessities. We need them to win the war.

In this gigantic struggle our security requires us to use all these great resources, and to use them wisely and well. The people of the United States own some fifty million undeveloped water horsepower, or about enough to run every train, trolley, factory, mill, mine, and electric power plant we have.

For ten years the friends of conservation have urged the development of public waterpowers in the public interest. But development has been held back by a little group of waterpower magnates and their friends in Congress who have blocked all legislation which would not give them these valuable properties forever and for nothing.

Today, when the nation needs all its resources, the same men who have been blocking reasonable waterpower legislation own and are holding millions of water horsepower undeveloped and out of use while clamoring for more.

The time has come when such obstruction threatens the Nation's safety and success. We need the development of these powers in war even more than in peace. At the coming session of Congress sound waterpower legislation should be enacted as a war measure, based upon principles fair to all sides. These principles I believe to be briefly as follows:

(1) The thing to do with waterpower is to develop it. Whatever retards or restricts the development of public waterpowers on terms fair to the public is against public policy and hostile to the general welfare.

(2) Waterpower belongs to the people. The sites where it is produced should always be held in public hands, for only so can effective control in the general interest be secured.

(3) Where public development is not desired, the right to use waterpower sites should be leased for periods long enough to permit sound, attractive, and profitable investment, but never longer than fifty years. At the end of each lease all rights should return to the people who gave them.

(4) In order to protect the consumer against extortion, rates and service should be regulated by Federal authority when State or local authorities fail to do so.

(5) Reasonably prompt and complete development and continuous operation, subject to market conditions, should be required. Already millions of water horsepower are held out of use to further monopoly by private corporations.

(6) Corporations or individuals who make money out of rights granted by the people should share their profits with the people.

(7) The public has a right to complete information about every business based on the use of public property.

This is no time to give away public assets necessary for the welfare of our people both in the war and after the war; and we should no longer tolerate the selfishness of private interests which take the dog-in-the-manger position that they must have these waterpowers on their own terms, or no one shall use them at all.

As the President has said: "The supreme test of the Nation has come. We must all speak, act, and serve together."

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CAR STRIKE ENDS.

The strike against the United Railroads was brought to an end last night, when Carmen's Union No. 768, at a special meeting, voted to request the San Francisco Labor Council to lift the boycott on the United Railroads and decided to permit its members to return to work for that corporation, if they so desired, without having any stigma attached to them and without the loss of their standing in the Carmen's Union, it being the sense of the union that the members have made a loyal fight and that it is through no fault of theirs that the strike was lost.

For fourteen weeks the striking platform men have made a heroic fight, against great odds, for the right to organize, an eight-hour day and a minimum of \$3.50 per day. Out of 1425 striking platform men who originally joined the union, more than 1200 have remained loyal and are still in good standing with the union, most of them having found other employment.

The San Francisco Labor Council and its affiliated unions have been most loyal in their support of the striking carmen, having contributed liberally of their funds and have refrained from riding on the cars. Generally speaking, the public have given the carmen their moral support and have kept off the cars of the U. R. R.

Blame for the failure of the strike should be placed where it rightfully belongs: upon the directors of the United Railroads, who have placed property rights above human rights, and who have taken the position that they would willingly sacrifice every dollar invested in the company rather than permit its employees to organize for

collective bargaining. Even the United States Mediation Commission was unable to convince the United Railroads that it should permit its employees to organize and deal with them collectively. The commission had to inform the men on strike that it could do nothing for them.

It is the intention of the men on strike to keep their organization together and to continue to be represented in the San Francisco Labor Council, in the hope that in the near future the United Railroads will recede from its autocratic position toward its employees.

In the meantime, there are a number of aged and disabled men who must be cared for until they can become self-supporting. There are two members of the union in jail awaiting trial on the charge of murder. They and their families must be provided for. The Carmen's Union is practically without funds and must depend upon the generosity of the labor movement to come to their assistance in these cases. If any of the unions have funds for the carmen which have not been turned over to the union, such money should be immediately forwarded to the secretary, M. J. Crowe, Labor Temple.

\$16,900 FOR SEVEN FINGERS.

The Bronx County Supreme Court has awarded nine-year-old Katherine Catona \$15,000 for the loss of seven fingers. The girl was run over by a strikebreaking motorman last year. Four fingers of the right hand and three of the left hand had to be amputated.

The father was awarded \$1900 damages for the loss of the girl's services.

AGAINST PURCHASE.

By J. Jones.

Under present conditions the city should not purchase the property of the United Railroads. Now, I will show you why. During the first part of the strike we all would have been willing to take over the road as an emergency measure to settle the strike. On the other hand, the company refused to take back their old men. Unless they are now willing to take back every one of the strikers on good conditions of pay we should refuse to take their property. Otherwise we will be voting permanent city jobs to strikebreakers when we vote bonds for their purchase. If you will look the matter up you will find that when the property is taken over by the city all employees who have been in the company's service a year or more are taken over without civil service examinations, while any striker who might desire to enter the city's employ would be compelled to take the examination. As things are at present, we don't need their property, anyhow. In a short time the Twin Peaks tunnel municipal line will be running directly to the Ferry, getting the cream of the business on Market street, and together with the other municipal lines to almost all parts of the city, will be taking many a dollar from the corporation. Until the United Railroads officials come to time and take back every one of their old men, all real union people will patronize the city lines in every case where they can do so. If they want to sell now, they will be somewhat more willing when on the verge of bankruptcy—and remember, don't vote a job to a strikebreaker.



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POLICE SHATTER JITNEY THEORY.

By Frederick Esmond.

According to the theory of the prosecution it was Israel Weinberg and his jitney that conveyed Billings and Mr. and Mrs. Mooney to Steuart street just prior to the parade on the day of the explosion. To support that theory in the trial of Tom Mooney the State had the testimony of Oxman, the cattleman from Oregon. With his aid, the District Attorney's office secured a conviction against Mooney.

In the trial of Mrs. Mooney, the same theory as to Weinberg's jitney was again the mainstay of the prosecution's case, but this time without the testimony of Oxman, they not only failed to secure a conviction, but Mrs. Mooney was acquitted.

Now in the trial of Weinberg himself, not only has Oxman not been produced, in spite of the prosecution's boast that he would again take the stand after his acquittal, but the whole theory of Weinberg's jitney with its fatal load has been laid completely to rest. And the leading part in its obsequies must this time be laid to the evidence furnished by the San Francisco police department. Early in the case Lieutenant Steve Bunner was compelled to admit that no such jitney had passed down Market street at the time alleged by Oxman. But last week his unwilling testimony was followed by that of the following officers: Police Sergeant Collins, Mounted Officer Chamberlain, and Patrolmen Carney, Lyons, Higgins, Neil, Kane, Murphy, Roach, De Line, Leonard, McCormick, Desmond, Mullin, Hanley, Brown, Thompson, and McAuliffe.

Each of these officers testified that on the day of the Preparedness parade he had been on duty along Market street, between Third street and the Ferry, and that after the time ordered by the Chief of Police (namely 1 p. m.), no such automobile or jitney had passed along Market street, and that the only car that had passed was the official car containing Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher. Furthermore, Mounted Officer Chamberlain testified that from his position on horseback stationed between First and Second streets he could see over the heads of the crowd both up and down the street, and that it was impossible for any such vehicle to have passed down toward the Ferry at the time alleged without him seeing it. Several of the officers in response to the cross-examination of Fickert's assistant prosecutor, Louis Ferrari, stated that it was true that cross-town traffic was permitted till immediately preceding the parade, but were specific in stating that no vehicle coming from a cross street was allowed to turn either up or down Market street, but might proceed across it. This disposed of the prosecution's endeavor to get over the difficulty by alleging that an automobile might have come from a side street and then turned into Market street towards the Ferry.

To complete the break-up of the theory of Weinberg's jitney having anything whatsoever to do with the case came the additional testimony of George H. Deane, an automobile salesman for the Saxon Company, who testified that on the day of the parade he had driven a party of moving picture operators down Market street about the hour of 1 p. m., and that after calling for a few minutes at 717 Market street they had then proceeded down to the Ferry and being sent back by the police they had returned again and taken a stand with their car end on to the safety station close to the same building, namely, 717 Market street, where they had called on their way down. The car and the whole party are easily identifiable on the enlarged photograph on view in court, which shows 721 Market street and the clock in front of Sorenson's jewelry store, confirming the fact that Deane was there with his car at the time stated. Furthermore, his testimony on the stand to the effect that

even as he was seeking a suitable stand for the movie operators, some little time prior to the actual start of the parade, he was continually stopped and questioned by the police officers as to his presence there with the car, shows that the police officers were thoroughly on the alert, and that, in the words of one of their number, they were "attending strictly to business."

As to the nature of the bomb itself, three thoroughly reliable witnesses in the shape of Mrs. Compton, Mrs. Dahl, and Louis Eris again lent the weight of their evidence in confirmation of the testimony of Dr. Mora Moss, to the effect that it was a missile thrown from above.

Then to add to the effective testimony already given by Captain Walter J. Peterson as to the complete unreliability of Mrs. Edeau, there came Miss Myrtle Stewart with her pleasing personality, and Messrs. Stout and Burgess with their manifest straightforwardness, to recount again the story of Mrs. Edeau's boasting that "working people are cheap" and that "there are too many of them in the world, anyway," and other variations from the story she told on the stand. Then came also Marvyn Lynch, an Oakland coal dealer from whom Mrs. Edeau purchased her fuel, and with whom, after the manner of garrulous women, she was in the habit of gossiping. He testified that in one of these gossiping bouts she had told him of being at Steuart and Market streets immediately before the parade. Furthermore, he electrified the court, by stating in response to a question from Mr. Mackenzie that the day before he took the stand he had been up into the District Attorney's office. This brought Mr. Ferrari to his feet with an immediate anxious question of the witness to state what Mr. Ferrari had asked him at that visit. But if Oxman did not appear, and Mrs. Edeau was so thoroughly discredited, what of that other gem in the prosecution's collection, namely, one John A. Macdonald?

If his own evidence on the stand had suffered badly when he got himself completely tangled up in alteration of times, still less was there any possibility of the jury trusting his word, when they had heard the testimony of Millman, a Southern Pacific baggageman, Requa and Harris, Salvation Army officials, Harriott, a well-known figure at the Third and Market street news stand, all of whom testified as to the complete unreliability of the said Macdonald, and his well-known penchant for falsehood.

Weinberg himself took the stand with the story of his life and his movements both on the day of the parade and for some time previous.

Details of his testimony were corroborated by his wife and son.

The case is to close this week, and it is high time it did.

DEATHS.

These members of San Francisco unions passed away during the week just closed: Henry M. Hughes of the masters, mates and pilots, Edward O'Keefe of the steam engineers, Alfred J. Murphy of the painters, Nels C. Nelson and Martin Adamson of the riggers and stevedores, Oswald T. F. A. Ellinger of the bakers, Luther G. McKay of the carpenters, Lewis J. Noel of the electrical workers, Frederick Sass of the painters, John Callen of the stage employees, and Minnie Schrader of the waitresses.

ORGANIZER GOES EAST.

Edith Suter Metz, general organizer for the United Garment Workers of America, who has been negotiating a new working agreement for the garment workers of San Francisco, left this week for Portland and Seattle, from which places she will go to New York to meet the general officers of the international union. Mrs. Metz will not return to the Coast until after the holidays.

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

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union's mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1917.

Grown wiser for the lesson given,
I fear no longer, for I know
That where the share is deepest driven,
The best fruits grow.

—Whittier.

The slimy skunk that creeps between the mud-
sills of a building is as a perfumed angel com-
pared with the viper in human form who hides
behind anonymity, and the editor of a publica-
tion who permits his columns to be used by these
loathsome creatures to spill their spew upon the
heads of others is beneath the contempt of men.

New York gave a big bazaar to raise funds for
aiding soldiers and sailors. When accounts were
finally checked up it was found that \$71,475 had
been received, but expenses were so high that
only \$754.96 profit would be left with which to
help the soldiers and sailors. Great are the
society ladies when it comes to raising charity
funds.

Not a daily paper in San Francisco now pub-
lishes labor news and those who want the facts
concerning the activities of the labor organiza-
tions and their members can get them only
through the columns of the "Labor Clarion." If
you are not already on the subscription list now
is the time to get on. Have your union sub-
scribe for the entire membership.

The food administration announces that a
point has been reached where results will begin
to be seen coming from the efforts of that de-
partment. It is to be hoped that this assertion
is not a mere figment of the imagination because
the people are in sore need of protection against
the greed of our profiteers. Prices are still
going up in some absolute necessities.

The union label, if properly used, is one of
the very best assets of the labor movement. To
be properly used it must be demanded by the
rank and file on purchases. Most of the officers
of unions do demand the label but many of the
rank and file fail to do so. Until this condition
of affairs is corrected the progress of the labor
movement will be hindered. No member of a
union can offer any bona fide excuse for failure
to do his duty in this regard.

Senator Lewis had the right idea when he
said: "The country guarantees free speech to
every American, but that man who uses free
speech against America is not the American to
whom free speech is guaranteed. In this coun-
try there can be no free speech to any man to
destroy the freedom of his fellow man. There
can never be liberty of speech to an American
citizen to destroy the liberty of the American
nation."

Americanism Triumphs

Shortly after the Congress of the United States declared that a condition of war existed between the Imperial German Government and the United States certain pro-German interests began to whisper around the statement that Samuel Gompers did not have the support of the American labor movement in his vigorous loyalty to the Government and that when the American Federation of Labor met in annual convention he would be repudiated. After the organization of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy in Minneapolis last September the more timid among the pro-Germans thought they saw a good opportunity to join in the chorus against Gompers and they began to shout that he had no right to connect himself with such an organization and thus commit the labor movement to the support of the war. Emboldened by the volume of noise made by the insignificant few connected with that anti-American organization known as the People's Council these timid adherents of the Kaiser also asserted that when the delegates to the American Federation of Labor assembled in annual convention they would quickly show Gompers the error of his way and perhaps defeat him for the presidency of the organization.

Unconcerned with the noise these people were making, Gompers continued to lend every possible assistance to the Government in its preparation for a successful prosecution of the war. In due time the convention met in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., and the little band of hostile Prussian junkers started their fight against the president of the American Federation of Labor. The test of strength came on a resolution indorsing "the patriotic work" of the Alliance for Labor and Democracy which Gompers took an active part in organizing as an offset to the People's Council.

The opposition discussed the high cost of living, the Arizona miners' strike, the Pacific Coast shipbuilders' strike, the street railway strike of Springfield, Ill., and the suppression of foreign-language newspapers, but President Gompers gave them full rein.

President Gompers closed the debate in a speech in defense of the alliance and his own position. He thoroughly trounced the malcontents and said they were endeavoring to defeat their country, trade unionism and democracy. He said in part:

"The situation demanded that there should be a clear-cut distinction between what these people represented and what the trade unions stood for. The fact is that the Socialists, since the Detroit convention when they failed to break in, have made war upon the American Federation of Labor. They sought to discredit it. They started the Western Labor Union, the American Labor Union, and they started the I. W. W., and finally they started the so-called People's Council. In the one instance it was rivalry to the American Federation of Labor and in the last it was hostility to the Republic of the United States.

"I am not neutral in this war. Pacifist as I have been all my life, when I find there is a band of murderers abroad, and I fail to defend my children, I am not a pacifist, but a coward. President Wilson and the members of his Cabinet were peace-loving men. I know of no militarist in their number. But now they are fighting men. And I publicly declare now that I am a fighting man and will continue to fight for the country to which I owe all, the country which I love, and in which my hope and aspirations are bound up."

Then the climax came and the persons who had been making all the noise and boasting of their numbers, were not able to muster more than a mere handful of delegates to vote against the Gompers' policies with relation to the war. A roll call vote was taken so that the sheep could be separated from the goats and the real strength of the opposition be revealed. The count showed 21,579 in favor of the government and 402 against.

While the squelched forces will most likely now change their tune they will beat out on some other tack and continue their opposition to the United States. But the vote has made clear to all the world just where the American workers stand. From now on no man dare question their loyalty to their country.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Scott Nearing, representative of the People's Council, did not fill his speaking engagement this week either in Oakland or San Francisco, though he arrived in the city on schedule. There is a reason. The people of this section, many of them with relatives in the army fighting for their country, have no time or disposition to listen to such creatures.

Harry Loughman, one of the first twelve of General Pershing's men taken prisoners by the Germans, was a member of Division 241, Street Carmen's Union of Chicago, until he enlisted last April. He had been an active and paid-up member for three years. The organized street carmen have subscribed \$708,750 for Liberty bonds and have entered for 14,000 Red Cross memberships.

President Wilson in his address before the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Buffalo said organized labor is more frequently right in the position it assumes in industrial disputes than are employers. This is invariably the conclusion reached by all impartial men who have given the subject serious consideration. Labor does not engage in controversies for trivial reasons and looks carefully into the merits of every case before going ahead. This accounts for the fact pointed out by President Wilson.

It is not at all improbable that out of the confusion created in Russia by the Bolsheviks will come another monarchy. This would be a terrible price to pay for the foolishness of these glib agitators or knaves, but there are signs visible which indicate that there may be a drift in that direction. Already the former Czar has been declared by one element to be Emperor of Siberia. It is to be hoped that the people of Russia will awaken to their danger before it is too late and step in and save the country for democracy.

The American Federation of Labor has before it a proposition looking to a closer bond between the workers of the North and South American Continents and may take some action that will lead to something in the nature of a Pan-American Labor Congress. Whether conditions are ripe for such a move at this time we have no means of knowing, but the officers of the American Federation of Labor are in a position to intelligently deal with the situation and the hope is entertained that some good may eventually come from the present agitation. Certainly no harm could come from a free discussion of problems between the workers of the various countries.

Despite the contradictory reports which have been in circulation, the knitting of sweaters, mitts and other comfort articles for soldiers is encouraged by the war department. The State Council of Defense makes this official announcement in order to controvert widely circulated reports to the effect that knitted goods are not acceptable and that army men are not permitted to receive them. There is only one caution issued to the patriotic women who are producing this warm apparel. Do not use gaudy yarns. All such articles should be knitted in neutral colors, preferably khaki brown or gray, otherwise the soldiers will not be allowed to use them. The reason for this ruling is plain. Bright colors render soldiers conspicuous and expose them unnecessarily to the enemy's fire.

WIT AT RANDOM

Samuel Horowitz, who wanted an exemption from military service upon the ground that he is a vegetarian, said that the officials of his local board had told him that he wouldn't have to "eat the Germans," but "fight them." Isaac T. Flatto, chairman of the committee to which his appeal was referred, found this answer of the local officials quite fair and recommended that it be affirmed.—New York "Evening Sun."

An Irishman and a Scot were arguing as to the merits of their respective countries.

"Ah, weel," said Sandy, "they tore down an auld Castle in Scotland and found many wires under it, which shows that the telegraph was known there hoondreds o' years ago."

"Well," said Pat, "they tore down an ould castle in Oireland, and there was no wires found undher it, which shows that they knew all about wireless telegraphy in Oireland hundreds av years ago."—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

As the motor-car dashed through a little village the driver pulled up with a frantic jerk. A man was standing right in front of his machine waving his arms violently, and shouting: "Stop! Hi! Stop!"

"What's the trouble?" snapped the motorist. "Is it a police trap? Because, if it is, I wasn't driving more than twenty miles an hour—"

"That's all right, sir," said the countryman, blandly. "I ain't no policeman. Only my wife has been invited to a wedding tomorrow, and I wanted to ask if you could spare her a drop o' gasoline to clean her gloves with."—"Tit-Bits."

A well-known judge went into a butcher shop one morning. After a brief talk the butcher said: "Judge, will you give me a little legal advice? Suppose a dog should come into your shop and steal a piece of meat, what would you do?"

"Sue the dog's owner," said the judge. "Was it a valuable piece of meat?"

"It was a fine roast, worth five dollars."

"Well," said the judge, "I should sue the owner, then, for five dollars."

"Good," said the butcher, with a grin; "it was your dog, judge."

The judge smilingly paid the butcher and left. Soon afterward the butcher met the judge.

"Judge," he said, "I have here a bill from you for five dollars. What is that for?"

The judge smiled again. "That," he said, "is for the legal advice I gave you about that dog."—Ex.

Passing through a military hospital, a distinguished visitor noticed a private in one of the Irish regiments who had been terribly injured.

To the orderly the visitor said: "That's a bad case. what are you going to do with him?"

"He's going back, sir," replied the orderly.

"Going back!" said the visitor, in surprise.

"Yes," said the orderly. "He thinks he knows who done it."—"Tit-Bits."

Jinks was always complaining of his wife's memory. "She can never remember anything," said he. "It's awful!"

"My wife was just as bad," said Brown, "till I found a capital recipe."

"What was it?" asked Jinks, eagerly.

"Why," said Brown, "whenever there's anything particular I want the missus to remember I write it on a slip of paper and gum it on the looking-glass."

Jinks is now a contented man.—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

MISCELLANEOUS

SPIRIT ROUSERS.

By Charles Perry Taylor,
Secretary Washington State Federation of Labor.
Somewhere in France

There is an American soldier,
Who, not so very long ago,
Worked in a shop, or a mill,
As you are doing now.
Before he shouldered his gun
And went away to war,
He's fighting now,
With a clear conscience,
In behalf of the new internationalism,
To make all men free;
Not simply to lift the load of chains
From the shoulders of black brothers;
Not simply to lift the burden
From the child slaves of America;
Not simply to lift the wages
And the standard of American life—
But fighting to make the world free.
Remember the words
Of Charles Edward Russell:
"The liberty of mankind
Hangs by a hair."
The time is opportune
Here at home,
Has been made so by the war,
To raise our standards of life,
And we are seizing the opportunity.
But that Yankee lad over there
Wants to know
Whether we expect him to fight
Or to quit.
Next Sunday morning,
Write a letter or a card
And address it
To "Any American Soldier in France."
Uncle Sam will deliver it for you.
Tell that soldier boy you will back him up.
Tell him to fight
As he never fought before.
Tell him when he comes home—
You expect him to come home—
You will be awaiting him
With a brother's welcome;
That while he fights despots abroad,
You will fight despots here:
That while he makes the world safe,
You will make industry safe;
That while he destroys Kultur,
You will destroy
Home worship of the golden calf;
Tell him what he knows,
As all the world loves a lover,
So all the world loves a fighter.
Tell him it doesn't matter
Whether a man fights for right
In France or in America,
And that,
When the war is over,
The human family,
Having put the knife into the ulcer,
Will be well again.
And when he comes back
To pick up the tools of peace,
Laying down the tools of war,
There will be for him
And for us all,
In shop, factory, mine or field,
Eight hours for work,
Eight hours for sleep,
Eight hours for friends, wife and child.
Remind him that American fighters
In peace or in war,
Have never been licked yet.
And, by the great horn spoon,
They are not going to be licked now.
Write that to
"Any American Soldier
Somewhere in France."



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,
Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.
W. A. Weber.....President
J. J. Matheson.....Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Oakland Branch.
Jim Gray.....Secretary
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Board Meeting, November 20, 1917.

President Walter A. Weber, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

New members: Oliver Alberti, violin; Warren Luce, drums.

Transfers deposited: Leon Strashun, No. 76, violin; Roy Harvey, No. 47, saxophone, piano, banjo, clarinet; G. Ducci, No. 47, trombone and baritone.

Transfer returned to home local: Percy Van Syckle.

Transfers withdrawn: C. A. Tufts, Louise Pryor.

Reinstated: S. Maurice Simon.

Resignation of Will Hamilton was reconsidered.

Full member from transfer: Elmer Milbrath.

On Tuesday next, November 27th, at 11:45 a. m., the ceremonies attendant upon the presentation of honorary membership cards to Mayor Rolph and Congressman Kahn, and the dedication of the Service Flag will be ushered in by a parade from the headquarters at 68 Haight street to the City Hall. All members who play marching engagements are earnestly requested to bring their instruments, and those members who do not play are invited to march behind the band. The committee wishes to make a good showing and hopes that the members will cooperate to the fullest extent.

The members will parade to the City Hall where the following program will be carried out:

Opening remarks by Philip H. Sapiro, chairman of the committee, and introduction of President Walter A. Weber.

Presentation of card to Mayor Rolph by President Weber.

Response by Mayor Rolph.

Presentation of card to Congressman Kahn by Secretary Albert A. Greenbaum.

Response by Congressman Kahn.

"Star-Spangled Banner" by monster massed band.

The members will parade back to the headquarters and there the Service Flag will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, which are in charge of August L. Fournier, chairman of flag dedication committee.

At the conclusion of these ceremonies the committee has provided refreshments for the membership.

The lady members of our organization we trust will participate, as special provision has been made for their entertainment.

Autos will be provided for the ladies in the parade. Members will please assemble at 11:30 a. m. sharp at 68 Haight street. No uniform. Our enlisted members will all be present as our honored guests.

Program.

Introductory remarks—August L. Fournier, chairman.

Presenting of Service Flag, with remarks—Hon. James Rolph, Jr.

Raising of Service Flag (band, "America")—President Walter A. Weber.

Address to enlisted and conscript men—Hon. Julius Kahn.

The flag raising ceremony will be dedicated to the following 51 members:

A. Anderson, Jr., H. F. Anderson, F. P. Anthes, Earl Barker, W. A. Becker, D. H. Brooks, Percy

A. Brown, Alex. Burns, F. L. Cooper, Chas. D. Dowski, Geo. Eckhardt, Jr., L. L. Edgar, Vernon Ferry, Max Firestone, Frank Fragale, Charles Franks, Geo. L. Frederick, A. J. Giacomini, E. Gulde, R. J. Hayes, Byron Indig, A. G. Iannuzziello, W. H. Lee, J. Levingstone, A. Mancini, Elmer Milbrath, Alfred Mosconi, W. E. Mires, Joe F. Maroney, J. P. McCarthy, E. Musso, Ralph Murray, E. Olmstead, C. Ratti, V. Olssen, H. C. Payson, L. Perkins, W. Person, H. V. Reno, S. Savant, Vincent Schippillitti, John Schippillitti, Geo. W. Southall, L. E. Spadina, F. H. Steele, O. J. Trevillon, H. A. Williams, George B. Wild, S. T. Wooley, Jerome A. Simon, Clarence Johanson.

Notice.

Through error the addresses of F. F. Frederick and Alfred T. Peterson are incorrect as they appear in the new directory. Please note the change: F. F. Frederick, 5015 Congress avenue, Oakland, Merritt 2229-W; and Alfred T. Peterson, 181-A Jersey street, Mission 5622 and Mission 3719.

A new supply of directories has arrived and members may have same by calling at the office.

Members will not contract to play at the Liberty Theatre, Fresno, before consulting this office.

The Board of Directors has ruled that no organizer in a motion picture theatre or other theatre can be considered as an orchestra contractor or can contract for an orchestra unless he plays the entire engagement with the orchestra.

Members are cautioned that in playing for engagements outside the jurisdiction they must charge for transportation, bed and breakfast, according to Section 4 of the Preamble of the Constitution and By-Laws.

The Board has ruled that in motion picture houses where orchestra rehearses after the close of evening performance that all rehearsals lasting after 12:30 midnight must be charged for at regular rates.

Notes.

Drummers' Club, Attention!

Members are requested to be at headquarters, 68 Haight street, Tuesday, November 27, 1917, at 11:30 a. m., with street drums (no uniforms), to participate in the escort and presentation of honorary membership cards of M. M. P. U., Local No. 6, to Mayor James Rolph, Jr., and Congressman Julius Kahn.

JAMES F. WILSON, Secretary.

Jack Fitzgerald, the Irish professor, is a firm believer in the idea and slogan: The early bird catches the worm.

Jack, it is reported, a short while ago, heard of a Japanese celebration to be held at Dreamland Rink, and went hot-footed after the job and committee. The Tokio boys had, however, already made arrangements for a native brass band, but Jack was not to be denied, and called in the Japanese interpreter and ambassador, Ewing Bowers, for a conference.

The Irish professor started to tell the school boys about the sweet music of a violin, Jew's harp, banjo and ukulele, and so completely convinced the gentlemen that the Japanese brass band was disengaged, and the Irish professor spent a most pleasant evening in the land of the Mikado, together with the rest of a hyphenated Japanese orchestra.

Members, please take notice of the following changes of address:

Arriola, C. E., 1183 Jackson street. Tel. Franklin 8912.

Bayne, R. C., 32 Mile House, Butte, Mont.

Benkman, H., Athenian Apts. Tel. Franklin 7421.

Bumstead, Miss. Tel. Douglas 3727.

Crawford, J. J., Crescent Apts., Ellis and Hyde streets. Tel. Franklin 1398.

Gracia, E. L., Taft, Cal.

Harrison, D. T., 1378 Eighth avenue.

Horn, John, 1328 Grant street, Denver, Colo.

Joullin, Emile and Maude, 1038 Hyde street. Tel. Prospect 5870.

Kahler, Miss Nina, 706 Polk street.

Lane, Allen S., Encinal Apts., Apt. 18, 148 Tenth street, Oakland.

Lerond, T. Tel. Pacific 3386.

Lewin, Gust, Fresno Hotel, 447 Eddy street. Tel. Franklin 3150.

Lombardero. Tel. West 627.

Kent, L. S., Corinthian Court Apts., 512 Van Ness avenue.

Luce, Warren, 1149 Oak Grove avenue, Burlingame. Tel. Burlingame 591-J.

Peralta, Geo., 136 S. Hancock, Los Angeles.

Rossett, Emile. Tel. Fruitvale 2144-J.

Seltenrich, Jack H., San Pedro, Cal.

Simon, S. Maurice, 545 Jones street. Tel. Prospect 646. Business Phone West 6419.

Sinai, Joe, Jewell Apts., O'Farrell and Jones. Tel. Franklin 3101.

Spano, D., 593 Forty-third street, Oakland. Tel. Piedmont 6569.

Stevens, Lester, 3238 Geary street. Tel. Pacific 7647.

Strashun, Leon, 139 Hugo street. Tel. Sunset 2566.

Willats, G. E. Tel. Garfield 2345.

Willerton, Jennings B., 91 Turk street, Hotel Ross.

Albetti, Oliver, 777 Frederick street. Tel. Sunset 1326.

Harvey, Roy, Ritz Hotel.

Ducci, G., 290 Page street. Tel. Market 7127.

The following nomination petitions have been filed with this office:

President—J. J. Matheson, Walter A. Weber.

Vice-President—Arthur S. Morey.

Recording Secretary—Albert A. Greenbaum.

Financial Secretary-Treasurer—C. H. King.

Sergeant-at-Arms—A. S. Less.

Board of Directors—W. A. Belard, C. H. Cassasa, James G. Dewey, Alex. Dijeau, Josephine M. Fernald, M. Fogel, E. B. (Jack) Hibbard, George W. C. Kittler, W. F. Koch, Geo. Lerond, J. H. Meyer, Frank O'Connell, John O'Malley, Harold Overbeck, Junius Perluss, George Price, Joe Sinai, B. Spiller, Jos. W. Walker, Fred Zeh. Delegates to A. F. of M. Convention—Alex. Dijeau, August J. Fournier, Albert A. Greenbaum, George W. C. Kittler, J. J. Matheson, Harry Menke, Arthur S. Morey, Walter A. Weber.

Delegates to California State Federation of Labor—James G. Dewey, August L. Fournier, W. C. Kittler, Geo. W. Lerond, A. S. Less, J. J. Matheson, Harry Menke.

Delegates to S. F. Labor Council—C. H. Cassasa, Alex. Dijeau, John D. Hynes, W. C. Kittler, A. S. Less, Gus Selo, J. W. Spencer.

Delegates to Alameda County Labor Council—

J. H. Cray, John O'Malley, George Schultz, J. D. Scott, J. J. Van Hovenberg.

Board of Relief—W. A. Belard, Frank Borgel, M. Fogel, C. H. King, George W. C. Kittler.

The Boston Music Company, Publishers and Importers of Music and Music Books, 26 and 28 West Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Telephone Beach 1561. New York: G. Schirmer, Inc. London: G. Schirmer, Ltd. Paris: Costallat & Cie. Berlin: Ed. Bote & G. Bock. Sydney: Paling & Co., Ltd.

Boston, November 1, 1917.

No Performance Fees.

To the Orchestra Leader:

In view of the present agitation on the question of performing rights, a word of warning will not be amiss. Are you aware that you are liable to a heavy fine for playing any of the music controlled by the Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers. The right of collecting fees for such performances has been irrevocably conceded to the owners of copyrighted music, but should you have decided, for reasons of your own, not to submit to the dictates of the above society, you will act wisely by selecting your programs carefully, in order to avoid conflict.

The Boston Music Company is not a member of the Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers, and its publications may be played without the payment of any additional fee.

Catalogue and sample parts will be sent on request.

Very truly yours,
THE BOSTON MUSIC COMPANY.

PRESSMEN HOLD CONFERENCE.

After working four years without an agreement with employers, indications are that the Printing Pressmen's Union will shortly negotiate a union working agreement and wage scale with the Franklin Printing Trades Association, which may settle the long-drawn out controversy over the city printing and again place the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on all city printing.

Representatives of the Printing Pressmen's Union held a conference with the Franklin Printing Trades Association last Tuesday night, at which time they submitted their proposed wage scale and working agreement. The conference was satisfactory and another meeting was arranged for the near future, when, it is possible, that the Press Feeders' Union may also enter negotiations with the Franklin Printing Trades Association.

The conference was made possible through the efforts of John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council.

COOPERS GET INCREASE.

A recent increase in wages of fifty cents a day is reported by Coopers' Union No. 65, which received an increase of wages of twenty-five cents a day last January and expects a further raise of twenty-five cents a day the first of the coming year.

The first employer to sign the new wage scale calling for an increase of fifty cents per day was Frederick J. Koster, head of the California Barrel Company and president of the Chamber of Commerce and the Law and Order Committee. The new agreement, as did the old agreement, calls for the employment of only union men, an eight-hour day and the placing of the union label on all products.

While the new agreement provides for the increase of fifty cents per day, practically all employers agreed to and paid same before the agreement was negotiated, so that the wage increase was voluntary on the part of employers.

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

Reports from the convention of the American Federation of Labor are slow in reaching San Francisco this year, and as the convention did not get down to business until the first of this week it is impossible to give more than a few of the matters considered.

A fight started by the radicals to have the entire proceedings, including speeches, printed met with the opposition of the officers and the proposition was overwhelmingly defeated.

A resolution indorsing the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy was carried by an overwhelming vote on roll call.

A telegram from the San Francisco Convention League was read inviting the Federation to meet in this city next year.

The committee on resolutions commended the work of the Federation's executive council on old-age pensions for government employees and civil rights. It deplored that part of the espionage law which "threatened unduly the restriction of a free press."

John Burke of the Sulphite and Paper Workers gave notice that when the present wage agreement with the paper manufacturers expired next spring an advance in wages would be asked.

Large representation of labor on boards having to do with activities connected with the war also was recommended by the resolution committee and approved by unanimous vote.

In the debate on these resolutions, Delegates Brown and Furuseth, representing the seamen, protested against the practice of drafting seamen into the army and navy.

"We are interested in the safe transportation of our men, munitions and supplies safely across the Atlantic," said Furuseth. "Trained men are needed. They cannot be trained for such work in a few weeks. Such a policy will jeopardize the lives of our soldiers."

Resolutions relating to labor supply to meet war conditions were adopted after a brief debate.

Creation of an emergency supply commission connected with the Federal Department of Labor, provided for in a resolution offered by a Western delegate and the report of the executive council on the proper distribution of labor were covered jointly in a report from the resolutions committee.

Delegate McAndrew of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, made a brief statement in reference to the patriotic tobacco fund which is being raised under the auspices of the Tobacco Workers' organization and requested that the delegates convey the information to their various local unions so that they might respond to the call for funds. He also requested the delegates to look for the label of the Tobacco Workers when purchasing tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. A motion was offered by Delegate McAndrew, properly seconded and carried, that a committee be appointed to take up a voluntary subscription for the special fund mentioned by him, the tobacco purchased with the fund to be sent to the front to the men who are fighting for freedom and democracy. President Gompers appointed the following committee: Delegates McAndrew, Sexton and Altman.

L. G. Dolliver of San Francisco was given a place on the committee on education, Andrew Furuseth on the committee on law, Thomas F. Flaherty the same committee, Patrick Flynn the committee on organization, Daniel C. Murphy

the committee on local and federated bodies, Joseph F. Valentine was made chairman of the committee on education, and Andrew Furuseth was also made a member of the committee on foreign relations.

The Street Railway Men's Association fathers a resolution asking the Federation to indorse the National Labor Defense Council, which is backed by Frank P. Walsh, Clarence S. Darrow, Amos Pinchot and other noted attorneys as legal counsel, and Lincoln Steffens, John Reed, Carl Sandburg and other labor economic students as publicity writers. This resolution wants the Federation to urge all affiliated organizations to voluntarily subscribe an amount equal to 5 cents per member per year to help finance the council.

Other resolutions are:

That colored organizers be placed in the field in Virginia to organize colored workers.

That all political and civil disabilities against negroes be removed.

That the convention reaffirm its previous declaration in behalf of woman suffrage and the principle of equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex.

That legal restrictions against the employment of children under sixteen years be not revoked.

That postal employees be given an eight-hour day.

That the Government be asked to grant the eight-hour day to shingle weavers and timber workers in order to eliminate discord and end the present strike.

That the convention condemn the Supreme Court of the State of Washington for its enforcement of an anti-picketing law despite a referendum of the voters repealing the law. The resolution calls on the Federation's executive council to investigate this action.

That the Federation go on record in favor of but one national legislative body.

Two resolutions which may cause considerable discussion later in the convention came from Socialistic centers. One from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of New York City favors organization and establishment of a needle trades' department whereby one who works in one branch of the industry during certain seasons might work in another branch at another period. This resolution is sponsored by the Hebrew trades of New York's east side and savored of "industrial unionism." Certain members of the needle trades are affiliated with an organization which was refused recognition by the Federation two or three years ago.

Another resolution which may cause considerable controversy is introduced by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. The Milwaukee "Leader," a Socialist newspaper edited by Victor L. Berger, former Socialist Congressman, was recently barred from the mails. Other Socialist and pacifist periodicals are also under the postal ban. The Milwaukee delegates have introduced this resolution protesting against action of the Postmaster General's department in "suppressing certain papers on technical grounds." It calls on the Federation to protest.

COAL TEAMSTERS WIN.

Lynn, Mass., coal teamsters and chauffeurs have raised wages \$2 a week, with overtime of 40 cents an hour to 7 p. m., and 60 cents an hour after 7 p. m.



James A. Sorensen
Jeweler and Watchmaker

Sorensen Co.

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All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years

**THE POPULAR PRICE
JEWELRY STORE**

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 16, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty. Delegate Willson was appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Butchers No. 115—M. R. Grunhof, vice Ed. Rawson. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Grocery Clerks' Union, enclosing five complimentary tickets for benefit ball to be held November 20, 1917.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Waitresses' Union, request for a boycott on the Meads Co., Inc. From Butchers No. 508, enclosing wage scale for slaughtermen. From Coopers No. 65, wage scale and agreement.

Requests complied with—From State Civil Service Commission of California, requesting Council to appoint a representative to be present at the examinations to be held on December 3d, and in Sacramento, December 4th. Moved to empower president to make appointment; motion carried. Brother J. W. Mullen appointed. From Electrical Workers No. 92, requesting Council to do all in its power to assist in the organizing of the telephone operators.

Communication from the "Daily News," requesting Council and affiliated unions to contribute to the Kiddies' Christmas Tree Fund. Moved that the Council donate \$10, and that all affiliated unions be requested to contribute if possible.

Reports of Unions—Pile Drivers' Union will hold ball in Golden Gate Commandery Hall, November 24th. Culinary Workers requested delegates to look for the house card when patronizing restaurants.

Label Section—Requested a further demand for the union card, label and button, when making purchases.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the communication from Oklahoma, appealing for financial assistance for the Labor Defense Board, be filed. On the request of the Elevator Conductors for a boycott on the Emporium, as the matter had been adjusted the communication was filed.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

At this time the chair introduced Secretary of Labor Wm. B. Willson and Commissioners Spangler and Marsh, who addressed the Council. Secretary Willson gave an historical account of the creation of the Department of Labor and a resume of the present war.

Moved that the Council tender a rising vote of thanks to the distinguished visitors; carried.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$907.05.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$745.15.

Adjourned at 10:25 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Contribute as liberally as possible to "Daily News" fund for Christmas Tree for Kiddies.

RAISE WAGES AND DUES.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 at its last meeting voted in favor of raising the monthly dues from \$1.00 to \$1.25. Also the union approved the new wage scale, which calls for an increase from \$5.50 per day to \$6.00 per day, the same to become effective on January 21, 1918. This new wage scale has already received the indorsement of the contractors of San Francisco and Alameda counties. The union also voted in favor of increasing the per capita tax to the international union from 34 cents to 40 cents per month.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

Among the largest employers of labor in San Francisco are the United Railroads and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

The United Railroads is the bitterest foe of organized labor. The directors of the company in the past few weeks have declared that they have sacrificed fifty cents of every dollar invested in that corporation and are willing to sacrifice the remaining fifty cents of every dollar invested rather than permit its employees to unionize.

This declared policy has been put into practice by the United Railroads during the past fourteen weeks, while its employees have been on strike for recognition of the union, an eight-hour day and a decent living wage. The company has spent enormous sums of money to defeat the union, and is now gloating over its apparent victory over its striking employees.

In striking contrast to the attitude of the United Railroads is the action of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

This company owns and operates the street railway of Sacramento, which is a union road, its platform men belonging to the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

This week, Mr. Hulin, superintendent of the Sacramento Transportation Company, acting upon the advice of John A. Britton, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, called at the office of the San Francisco Labor Council, held a conference with representatives of the striking platform men of the United Railroads, and arranged to furnish steady employment, at union wages and hours, to eighteen members of Carmen's Union No. 768, who have been on strike against the United Railroads for fourteen weeks. These men will be transferred to the Sacramento Union of street carmen. For the first time in ten years they will be permitted to wear the union button and carry the union card while at work.

Incidentally, it might be mentioned, that practically all of the stationary firemen employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company have recently joined the Stationary Firemen's Union.

TRAVELER REMEMBERS HOME TOWN.

A letter, enclosing his subscription for "The Labor Clarion," in order to keep him posted on the local labor movement, has been received from M. Mortimer, the former delegate of the cigarmakers to the San Francisco Labor Council. Mortimer some time ago published his observations concerning the alleged "blessings of prohibition in Colorado." In his latest letter he points out that although attacked for his statements by the Denver "Labor Bulletin," an apologist for "compulsory abstinence," his antagonist failed to contradict a single fact as stated by Mortimer. We have also received a personal letter from the editor of the Denver "Labor Bulletin," in which he, as contradicting Mortimer, points to certain statistics on improved business in Colorado during the last year. Such statistics prove nothing, as every city and state, whether wet or dry, has experienced the same improvements since America entered the war. Mr. Mortimer promises to give us another letter on the "blessings of Sunday closing of saloons in Chicago."

MCGINLEY TO BE DELEGATE.

J. P. McGinley, general organizer for the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, who has been assigned to duty in California, will shortly be seated as a delegate in the San Francisco Labor Council from the local Bartenders' Union, of which he is now a member.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

A NEW ALL-STAR BILL.

EMILY ANN WELLMAN & COMPANY, in the Flash Drama "Young Mrs. Stanford"; BERT BAKER & CO., in his own one-act farce, "Prevarication"; MAX G. COOPER & IRENE RICARDO in the Comedy Singing Skit entitled "Ah Gimme the Ring"; BILLY LLOYD & GEORGE F. BRITT, in a Mixture of Vaudeville; PRIVATE LOUIS HART, British Army (on Furlough), decorated by the French Government, in a New Scene, "As in a Dream"; THE SKATING BEAR LOLOTTE; NAN HALPERIN, in a New Character Song Cycle; SOPHIE TUCKER and Her Five Kings of Syncopation.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70

El Primo CIGARS

12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES
DRAPERIES on the BEDDING

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UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

809 1/2 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

Union Hats THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hat
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Industrial Accident Commission
UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 Market Street SAN FRANCISCO

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week will consist of six new acts of great excellence and only two holdovers. Emily Ann Wellman will impersonate "Young Mrs. Stanford" in the flash drama of that name. "Young Mrs. Stanford" is a sort of animated moving picture. Miss Wellman brings with her an excellent supporting company. Bert Baker will present, with the assistance of his company, his farce "Prevarication." Max G. Cooper and Irene Ricardo style their entertaining comedy skit "Ah Gimma the Ring." Miss Ricardo is an unusually clever eccentric comedienne and Mr. Cooper proves an admirable foil to her. Billy Lloyd and George F. Britt will contribute a clever and entertaining mixture of songs, dances and comedy. Private Louis Hart of the British Army, who is now on furlough, will appear in a new scena called "As in a Dream." He is small of stature but of phenomenal muscular development. He raises eight men from the stage holding them above his head. All his feats are introduced in a conceit supposed to take place in medieval times. Lolotte is a mammoth Russian bear who despite her great size and ferocious appearance is as docile as a kitten. She excels as a roller skater and manages to give a comedy twist to her program. Nan Halperin will introduce a new character song cycle and Sophie Tucker and her Five Kings of Syncopation will change their act.

"SMOKELESS FRIDAY."

The energy of the busybodies who are engaged in reforming humanity by law is remarkable. After putting over the anti-saloon ordinance in San Jose they are already engaged in another insidious movement leading towards their ultimate goal—the destruction of individual liberty. The new crusade bears the slogan of the "smokeless Friday." It is an endless chain of pledges to abstain from smoking on Friday and to donate the tobacco to the soldiers and sailors in France. Starting as a laudable and patriotic movement, it will eventually result in a crusade against tobacco and its prohibition by law. This is the history of other communities and ages who have started on the program of controlling their neighbors by law. It would be advisable for tobacco users to donate one day's tobacco a week but still keep on smoking, unless they would invite the day when they will be told that as they have succeeded in stopping smoking for one day a week, they might as well stop smoking altogether, as it is to the soul of these reformers a nasty and profitless habit, doing nobody any good. It might also be advocated as a war measure to conserve the best land of the nation for the raising of grain or other nourishing products of the soil.

CONSISTENTLY DEMAND LABEL GOODS

We want every union man and woman to realize the importance of buying goods with the union label on. Why should we act thoughtlessly in regard to expending our money and give advantage to the systems that would destroy our organizations, if it were possible? The only answer is, "We should not." There would be some excuse for buying scab goods if you could get no other, but today you will find many reliable lines of merchandise bearing the union label that are as good if not better than the non-union, much-advertised kind. Firms like Eagleson & Co., of 1118 Market street, are doing a good work in showing union people what can be done in the way of giving value on union-made goods. Having their own shirt factory gives them a great advantage in pricing their merchandise. Let us investigate before we go along blindly and spend our money anywhere. Let union workers buy union-made goods.

JANITORS ORGANIZING WOMEN.

The local Janitors' Union has started a campaign of organization among the women employed as janitors in the downtown office buildings. During the past few weeks women have made their appearance as janitors in several of the local office buildings. Managers and owners of these buildings have explained that they employed women because it was impossible to get men, as they claimed, so many of the men have gone into the army. On the other hand, officers of the Janitors' Union claim there are plenty of men available and that the reason women are employed is that they are paid fifty per cent less than the men. The union proposes to get these women into the organization and insist that they be paid the same wages paid to men.

The union will elect officers on December 6th. Secretary Charles Shuttleworth is recovering from injuries sustained in a jitney accident.

ENTERTAIN WILLSON.

William B. Willson, Secretary of Labor and head of the United States Mediation Commission now in this city, together with other members of the Commission, were the guests of the officers of the San Francisco Labor Council last Sunday, when they were given an automobile trip down the peninsula. John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, acted as host for the Labor Council.

During the week, Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, gave Secretary of Labor Willson and the members of his Commission an automobile trip about the city.

DISPLAYING UNION CARDS.

More union house cards are being displayed in local restaurants, barber shops and saloons at the present time than ever before in the history of the labor movement of San Francisco.

Also, local merchants report that there is a material increase in the demand for goods bearing the union label.

Evidently the union house card has been found more popular and profitable than the "open-shop" card of the Law and Order Committee, which was very much in evidence a year ago, but is now conspicuous by its absence.

BARBERS INDORSE TATTENHAM.

The local Journeymen Barbers' Union has unanimously indorsed the stand taken by its delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, Daniel Tattenham, on the bomb cases, and also his attitude toward the District Attorney.

The union will nominate officers on December 3d and 10th for the election to be held on December 17th. Members aspiring to office must prove that they wear at least seven union-made garments.

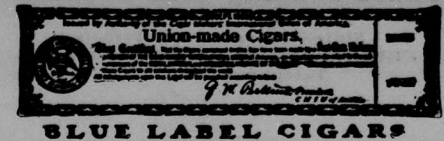
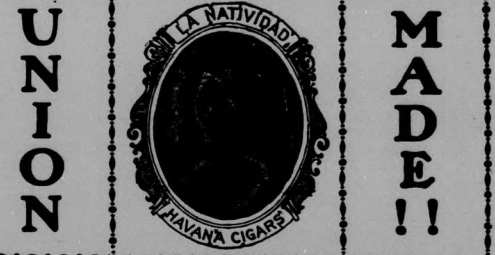
Gus Buechting, an old-time member of the union, died during the past week.

FIREMEN ORGANIZING.

Stationary Firemen's Union No. 86 reports that for the first time in four years eighty per cent of the stationary firemen employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and the Spring Valley Water Company are now in the union, with the prospect that within a short time these companies will be 100 per cent organized.

MARINE DRAFTSMEN.

The local branch of the American Society of Marine Draftsmen will hold a special meeting in Native Sons' Hall next Monday evening for the purpose of discussing the advisability of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. The meeting will be addressed by several local labor representatives.

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE**PLEASE PATRONIZE ONLY RESTAURANTS****VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!****CONSERVE THE COUNTRY'S RESOURCES**

Preserve Vegetables and Fruit.

BEANS
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CURRANTS

Free Advice by our Expert Demonstrator to our Consumers.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT
445 Sutter Street
Telephone Sutter 140

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



NOVEMBER, 1917

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....268 Market
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....112 Hyde
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church
(39) *Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....238 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co.....818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
(153) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
(150) *International Printing Co.....330 Jackson
(163) *Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
(22) *Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.....485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, Richard H.....5716 Geary
(104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(143) *Progress Printing Co.....516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(58) Severance-Roche Co.....1733 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....69 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press.....88 First
(31) Tuley & St. John.....363 Clay
(52) Turner & Dahnken.....942 Market
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....26 Mint Ave.
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(33) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2436 California
(43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....442 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(225) Hogan Bindery Co.....343 Front
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisich, Louis L.....340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....45 Ecker
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....589 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The....
.....509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(121) *California Democrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(39) *Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (124) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery
(209) Sierra Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Slatra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Ocean Shore Railroad.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Southern Pacific Company.
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The regular meeting of the union, to be held next Sunday, November 25th, at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, promises to be unusually interesting and should bring out a large attendance. The newspaper scale committee will submit a report dealing minutely with all transactions and matters that have taken place in its negotiations with the San Francisco Publishers' Association since the October meeting and will also lay before the membership the exact status of affairs. In addition to the newspaper scale committee report, the executive committee will lay before the meeting certain suggestions that bear directly upon the union's future relations with the San Francisco Machine Composition Association and it is expected that a committee from that association will appear at 3 o'clock and ask the privilege of the floor for the purpose of discussing future trade relations with the union. The subject to be discussed will prove of vital interest to all members of the union employed in the commercial branch of the industry and it is hoped that a full representation of book and job printers and machine operators will turn out. There will be other matters of interest presented to the meeting and the splendid attendance at the October gathering should be repeated.

Sam T. Sawyer, one of the best known members of No. 21, employed for many years on the "Examiner," suffered a slight stroke of apoplexy last Saturday morning, which was followed by severe hemorrhages of the lungs, said to be an unusual condition following a stroke of that nature; also a very fortunate thing if the physicians are to be believed. Had the blood vessel burst near the brain, as is more customary, the condition following would be regarded very seriously. At this writing the patient is reported as resting quietly and mending rapidly. His many friends are hopeful of complete recovery.

Jim Wilson, formerly well known in this city, but who left these parts for the East four years ago, has returned, this time satisfied to remain in the glorious sunshine of California. It's the old story told again. Once inoculated with California climate, you can't forget it no matter where you go. Jim has been married since leaving San Francisco and Mrs. Wilson now accompanies him on his travels, being herself a member of the I. T. U.

Harry Bowman of the "Examiner" ad department is on the sick list, being a sufferer from a severe attack of rheumatism.

William Hahn of the "Call" chapel left for Los Angeles Saturday of last week. He will make his future home in that city. In the short time that he resided in this city he made many friends. Business interests caused his return to his old home.

NEW UNION THRIVING.

The Warehousemen's Union, recently organized by the organizing committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, now has a membership of 247, with a large number of applicants who will be initiated at the meeting of the union next Tuesday night at 74 Folsom street. The union expects shortly to hold its meetings in the Labor Temple. The sixty members who were on strike at Mission Rock have won their strike and are back at work for a minimum wage of \$3.50 for nine hours.

CIGARMAKERS PAY BENEFITS.

The Local Cigarmakers' Union during the past week has paid the following benefits to members: Loans, \$24.00; sick benefits, \$87.00; out of work benefits, \$18.00. The meetings of the union, held every first and third Thursday evenings of the month, are well attended.

WOMEN WIPING ENGINES.

Organized metal workers employed in the Milwaukee Railroad shops in Tacoma object to the installation of women as engine wipers in the round houses. These women are compelled to work in greasy, damp pits, and when they were called upon to push a big turn table with a giant locomotive on it, several unions called special meetings.

"Only last Sunday a number of men sought work at the round house and were turned away," said an officer of one union, "and the next morning the women were put to work in the pits. This character of work is absolutely unfit for women. At first they appeared in skirts, but the work was so dirty that their dresses were soaked with oil and grime, so they have since donned overalls. When the hostler blows four whistles the women must scramble out of the pits and tug and push at the heavy turn table with a large locomotive on it. This work is a strain even for strong men, and women should not be permitted to do it."

BOOK PAPER COMBINE ENDS.

Book paper manufacturers have made an agreement with the Federal Trade Commission by which their unfair practices will be stopped and no further action taken on the commission's complaint that manufacturers conspired to keep prices up.

The commission's order is one of the most sweeping ever issued by that body. The manufacturers are ordered to dissolve their bureau of statistics, to resign from membership in the bureau, from reorganizing it or from becoming members of any similar organization. They are also ordered to cease engaging in any concerted movement to advance the price of book print paper. The latter prohibition includes telephone communication, correspondence, personal meetings, "or in any other manner whatsoever."

COMMENT ON HATTERS' CASE.

This is what the "Connecticut Labor Press" says of the ending of the long drawn-out Danbury hatters' case:

"Those who were loud in their denunciation of organized labor at large for its 'desertion of the Danbury hatters' when the loss of their homes seemed imminent, may now realize that, as usual, the American Federation of Labor and the United Hatters knew what they were about."

STRIKEBREAKERS WASTE.

The Missouri State Council of Defense has ordered an investigation of the charge that strikebreakers employed in one of the Armour packing plants are wasting food. The complaint was made by President Wood of the State Federation of Labor, who is a member of the Council. He said that strikebreakers destroy 75 to 80 per cent of the material which is thrown into the fertilizer department.

WANT EIGHT HOURS.

Women employees of the Chester Manufacturing Company in Holyoke, Mass., have suspended work to enforce an eight-hour day and wage increases. This concern manufactures children's dresses.

ISSUE MILITARY CARDS.

The Molders' Union No. 164 is issuing "Military Cards" to members enlisting in the army or navy. At the last meeting of the union such cards were given to B. O'Brien and W. E. Dutra. An honorary card was granted to John McGreevy. Brother F. Doorley, who has enlisted in the navy, was exempted from paying strike assessments.

The union elected Robert Owen vice-president and Robert Page inductor.

Upon his way home from Buffalo, Secretary W. R. Burton will stop off at Reno to adjust grievances of the molders of that city.

PAY REDUCED.

The California Street Cable Company, which has been paying its platform men an extra day's pay each week since August 11th, when the U. R. R. platform men went on strike, on Wednesday of this week served notice to its employees that the extra pay had been discontinued. This announcement was made the morning following the conference of the U. S. Mediation Commission with Jesse W. Lilienthal, president of the U. R. R., at which Lilienthal refused to make any concessions to the striking platform men and the Commission announced that it was powerless to do anything in the matter.

CORPORATIONS FIGHT UNION.

More than forty members of the recently organized Film Exchange Employees' Union have lost their positions with local companies because of their union affiliations.

It is reported that some of the biggest film exchange companies, including the Paramount, the California and the Pathe, have joined forces to destroy the new union, which is composed of men and women working for as low as \$8 per week.

MACHINISTS NOMINATE OFFICERS.

The local Machinists' Union has nominated the following candidates for office for the ensuing term, the election to be held on December 5th: President, D. P. Haggerty, D. DeBarrows; vice-president, G. Eckert; recording secretary, Charles Watson; financial secretary, James T. Bailey; treasurer, L. Weissgerber; trustees, J. E. Hare, H. A. Gamble; business agent, Pierre Flaherty, J. McSweyn.

BAKERS UNDER LICENSE LAW.

All bakeries in the United States, including those of hotels, restaurants and clubs, and excepting only the small neighborhood maker of bread, who uses less than 10 barrels of flour a month, are required to take out a Federal license after December 10th, by a proclamation issued by the President. This means that the baking industry, as far as production is concerned, will be practically controlled by the Federal Government. Penalty for failure to take out a license is punishable by heavy fine or two years imprisonment or both.

SECURED LABOR QUICK.

The Newark "Ledger" prints this editorial at a time when influences in that locality are maintaining an incessant "labor shortage" howl:

"In the early part of the week a call came to the Federal-State-Municipal Employment Bureau in this city to furnish 1000 men for skilled and unskilled work at Camp Dix. Within 48 hours the much-needed men were on their way.

"The response was a surprise, and a very pleasant surprise, to army officers and contractors."

JUST ONE ISSUE.

Whatever may have been the causes of this war at the outset, it has become clearly a contest between the ideals of liberty and democracy on the one hand and the brutal, iron heel of autocracy on the other.

America, through the call of our President, has centered the thought of the world on the necessity for achieving democracy everywhere.

In our midst in this crucial hour are many whose efforts are being directed against victory for America and America's cause.

Whatever may be the motives of these people, the effect of what they do and say is unmistakably helpful to the cause of the autocratic Teutonic alliance.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

Do
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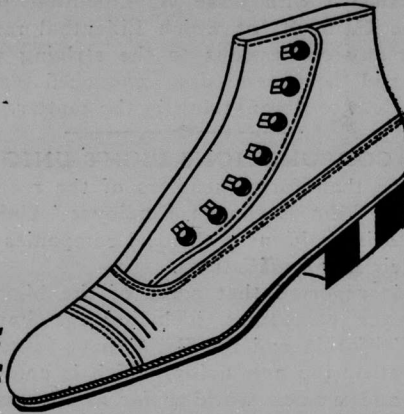
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WE GIVE
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GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS

San Francisco's Union Shoe Store

APPEAL TO WILLSON.

At its meeting on Monday night the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco authorized its secretary to send a letter to Secretary of Labor William B. Willson, as head of the United States Mediation Commission, urging Willson and his Commission to use every means at their command to induce the United Railroads to recognize the Carmen's Union, so that the trade unionists employed on Government work at the Union Iron Works would be able to ride to and from their work on cars operated by union men, instead of by non-union men and strikebreakers, as at present.

BARTENDERS ORGANIZING.

The Bartenders' Union is conducting an active campaign of organization among the bartenders employed in the saloons in the North Beach district.

Secretary Daniel Regan reports that the meetings of the union are better attended by the membership at present than at any time in the history of the organization.

Nomination of officers for the ensuing term will be made on December 3d and 10th, the election to be held on December 20th.

JAMES BROCK HOME.

James Brock, president of the International Steam Laundry Workers' Union, is spending a few days in San Francisco. On Monday night Brock addressed a meeting of the local Laundry Workers' Union and gave an encouraging report of the progress being made by the international union in the work of organizing the laundry workers throughout the country.

At this meeting of the union a class of fifty candidates was initiated. The local union is by far the largest local in the international union.

AID THE KIDDIES.

Members of the Steam Laundry Workers' Union are taking subscriptions in the various laundries throughout the city to swell the fund being raised by the "Daily News" for the purpose of giving a Christmas Tree party to the poor children of San Francisco on Christmas Eve.

NOLAN'S HEALTH IMPROVED.

Congressman John I. Nolan, member of the Molders' Union and delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, has been in New Mexico for several weeks on account of poor health. Nolan writes that he is greatly improved in health and hopes to be able to visit San Francisco before Congress convenes in Washington next month.

WOMAN DECLINES OFFICE.

Miss Sarah Hagan, president of the Garment Workers' Union, which she was instrumental in organizing many years ago, has declined to accept the nomination for re-election to the office of president for another term, although the members were unanimous in insisting that she retain the office. Nominations of officers will be concluded at the next regular meeting of the union.

SAILORS HONOR BURYSON.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has elected Fred Buryson editor pro tem of the "Coast Seamen's Journal" during the absence of Editor Paul Scharrenberg, who leaves next week for Buffalo to attend the annual convention of the International Seamen's Union of America.

WALSH APPRECIATIVE.

John O. Walsh, though defeated at the recent election, desires to return thanks to those who aided him in making the good showing he did in the contest. He says there is comfort in the thought that a man has so many loyal friends.

BLAIR SHOWING IMPROVEMENT.

The condition of John S. Blair, Assistant Labor Commissioner at Sacramento and publisher of the labor paper in that city, who was believed to have been mortally injured in an automobile collision Saturday night, shows slight improvement, and the attending physician has hopes that he will recover.

Allen Snell, who drove the car which collided with the auto occupied by Blair, and who fled immediately after the accident, is still a fugitive, although the police are confident he soon will be located. Caburalia and Hammer, his companions, are detained in jail for investigation.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

Saturday the New Mission Theatre will present for the last time Jack Pickford and Louise Huff in "The Varmint," adapted for the screen from the story by Owen Johnson. The Hearst Pathe News and other films will also be shown.

"Jack and the Beanstalk," a fairy play of giants and tiny people, reproduced from the time-honored story of "Jack the Giant Killer," will be screened at the New Mission for the three days beginning Sunday, November 25th. Little Vir-



ginia Lee Corbin and Francis Carpenter are the diminutive stars of this production. Besides a cast of 1300 children, the fairy film is notable for its real giant, over eight feet in height, a walled city and turreted castle in which the giant lives. With this bill the Hearst Pathe News, comic and educational feature films will be shown.

Wednesday and Thursday, November 28th and 29th, the New Mission will offer Mme. Olga Petrova in "The Law of the Land," from the play by George Broadhurst that thrilled theatre-goers throughout the country. The emotional acting of this famous Russian actress is the dominant feature of the production.

Billie Burke will be the star of the New Mission's bill for Friday and Saturday, November 30th and December 2nd, in "The Mysterious Miss Terry."

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